disappeared ultimately before the once-famous *Neue Freie Presse,* in its day one of the most important journals in the world, which was founded and managed by a group of Jews. (It was due to his brilliant feuilletons in the columns of this periodical that the founder of political Zionism, Theodor Herzl, owed his original reputation.) The same period saw the establishment, in 1872, by Rudolf Mosse and Georg Davidsohn (its first editor) of the *Berliner Tageblatt,* which speedily became known as one of the world's great newspapers. But the leading German journal was (and still is) the *Frankfurter Zeitung,* which was begun by Leopold Sonnemann.

Other great figures in pre-war journalism in Germany included men like Maximilian Harden, the greatest opponent of William II's megalomaniac absolutism, and, a little later, Theodor Wolff, editor during a long and critical period of the *Berliner Tageblatt.* A role of real importance was played, too, by men like David Kalisch, who founded in 1848 the famous German humorous weekly, *Kladderadatsch,* or Moritz Gottlieb Saphir, the best-known humorist in Continental Europe, who laughed Metternich out of the Dual Empire. Kalisch's principal collaborator was Rudolf Loewenstein, the famous poet, whose verses were to be found prior to 1933 in every First Reading Book used in German schools.

In England, the most notable Jewish figure in the newspaper world in the nineteenth century was J. M. Levy, who created, not merely the *Daily Telegraphy* but thereby, popular journalism as a whole in England. (It was left to another agency to confuse popularisation

with vulgarisation.) Contemporaneously, there were a few outstanding figures such as Blowitz, the great Foreign Correspondent of *The Times.* The latter's attitude was one of the many indications that Jewish sympathies have on the whole been markedly absent in the more prominent Jewish journalists; for he was so "objective" as to maintain a somewhat shameful detachment even during the progress of the Dreyfus Case. In this, how-